7. Without reſerve; without evaſion; without ſubterfuge.
By a certain day they ſhould *clearly* relinquiſh unto the king all their lands and poſſeſſions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLE'ARNESS *n. ſ.* [from *clear.*]
1. Tranſparency; brightneſs.
It may be, percolation doth not only cauſe *clearneſs* and ſplendour, but ſweetneſs of ſavour. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Glaſs in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearneſs*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intenſe.
2. Splendour; luſtre.
Love, more clear than yourſelf, with the *clearneſs*, lays a night of ſorrow upon me. *Sidney, b.* ii.
3. Diſtinctneſs; perſpicuity.
If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearneſs* and perſpicuity. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 291.

CLEARSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*clear* and *ſight.*] Perſpicuous; diſcerning; judicious.
Clearſighted reaſon, wiſdom's judgment leads;
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her footſteps treads. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *ſtarch.*] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.
He took his preſent lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes, and can *clearſtarch* his bands. *Addiſ.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, part. *cloven.* [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]
1. To adhere; to ſtick; to hold to.
The clarifying of liquors by adheſion, is effected when ſome *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the groſſer part ſticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
Water, in ſmall quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is ſolid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 293.
When the duſt groweth into hardneſs, and the clods *cleave* faſt together. *Job*, xxxviii. 38.
The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryd. Fables.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit.
New honours come upon him,
Like our ſtrange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of uſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
3. To unite in concord and intereſt.
The apoſtles did thus conform the Chriſtians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 11.
If you ſhall *cleave* to my conſent, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The people would revolt, if they ſaw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
4. To be concomitant to; to join with.
We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and utterly forſake the other. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 22.

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove*, *I clave*, *I cleft*; part. paſſ. *cloven*, or *cleft.* [cleopan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]
1. To divide with violence; to ſplit; to part forcibly into pieces.
And at their paſſing *cleave* th' Aſſyrian flood. *Milton.*
The fountains of it are ſaid to have been *cloven*, or burſt open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
The bleſſed miniſter his wings diſplay'd,
And, like a ſhooting ſtar, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*
Rais'd on her duſky wings, ſhe *cleaves* the ſkies. *Dryden.*
Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden's Fables.*
Or had the ſun
Elected to the earth a nearer ſeat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*
Not half ſo ſwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid ſky. *Pope.*
2. To divide.
And every beaſt that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deutr.* xiv. 6.

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To part aſunder.
Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world ſhould *cleave*, and that ſlain men
Should ſolder up the rift. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
The ground *clave* aſunder that was under them. *Num.* xvi.
He cut the *cleaving* ſky,
And in a moment vaniſh'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. To ſuffer diviſion.
It *cleaves* with a gloſſy polite ſubſtance, not plane, but with ſome little unevenneſs. *Newton's Opt.*

A CLE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave.*]
1. A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.
You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzza's and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butcher's *cleavers*. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras, p.* iv. *cant.* 2.
2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER; which ſee.

CLEES. *n. ſ.* The two parts of the foot of beaſts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws.*

CLEF. *n. ſ.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In muſick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. part. paſſ. [from *cleave.*] Divided; parted aſunder.
Fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd,
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 440.
I never did on *cleft* Parnaſſus dream,
Nor taſte the ſacred Heliconian ſtream. *Dryden's Perſius.*

CLEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave.*]
1. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack; a creviſe.
The caſcades ſeem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 181.
The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into ſhape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The reſt of it, being more groſs and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and ſides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*
2. In farriery.
Clefts appear on the bought of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour, which frets the ſkin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noiſom ſtench. *Farr. Dict.*
His horſe it is the heralds weſt;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *B. Johnſon's Under-woods.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree, and inſerting a branch.
Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY. *n. ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity; willingneſs to ſpare; tenderneſs in puniſhing.
I have ſtated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compaſſion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever elſe it may be called, ſo far as is conſiſtent with wiſdom. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CLE'MENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compaſſionate.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. *v. a* [clypan, Saxon.] To call. Obſolete.
Three crabbed months had ſowr'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyſelf my love. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLE'RGY. *n. ſ.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρος, Greek.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.
We hold that God's *clergy* are a ſtate which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, neceſſary, by the plain word of God himſelf; a ſtate whereunto the reſt of God's people muſt be ſubject, as touching things that appertain to their ſoul's health. *Hooker, b.* iii.
The convocation give a greater ſum,
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*clergy* and *man.*] A man in holy orders; a man ſet apart for miniſtration of holy things; not a laick.
How I have ſped among the *clergymen*,
The ſums I have collected ſhall expreſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
It ſeems to be in the power of a reaſonable *clergyman* to make the moſt ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.
In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 158.
Unleſs we may more properly read *clarichords.*

A CLERK. *n. ſ.* [clepic, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]
1. A clergyman.
All perſons were ſtiled *clerks* that ſerved in the church of Chriſt, whether they were biſhops, prieſts, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*
2. A ſcholar; a man of letters.
They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*
The greateſt *clerks* being not always the honeſteſt, any more than the wiſeſt men. *South.*
3. A man employed under another as a writer.
My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took ſome pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakeſp.*
My friend was in doubt whether he ſhould not exert the juſtice upon ſuch a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a neceſſary counſellor, he let the thought drop *Addiſ.*
4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer of various kinds.
Take a juſt view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand-ſire was a *clerk*. *Granville.*
It may ſeem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the ſuppers of Vitellius. I queſtion not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *clerk.*]
1. Scholarſhip.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind.
He ſold the *clerkſhip* of his pariſh, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

CLEVE. } In compoſition, at the beginning or end of the
CLIF. } proper name of a place, denotes it to be ſituated on
CLIVE. } the ſide of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland*, *Cliſton*, *Stancliff.*

CLE'VER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]
1. Dextrous; ſkilful.
it was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
I read Dyer's letter more for the ſtile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it muſt be owned. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious.
I can't but think 'twould ſound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*
3. Well-ſhaped; handſome.
She called him gundy-guts, and he called her louſy Peg, tho' the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*
4. This is a low word, ſcarcely ever uſed but in burleſque or converſation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a ſettled meaning.

CLE'VERLY. *adv.* [from *clever.*] Dextrouſly; fitly; handſomely.
Theſe would inveigle rats with th' ſcent,
And ſometimes catch them with a ſnap,
As *cleverly* as th' ableſt trap. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *canto* 1.
A rogue upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill; accompliſhment.

CLEW. *n. ſ.* [clyꝑe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]
1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.
Eſtſoons untwiſting his deceitful *clew*;
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*
While guided by ſome *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roſcommon.*
They ſee ſmall *clews* draw vaſteſt weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order ſtrong. *Dryden.*
2. A guide; a direction: becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.
This alphabet muſt be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*
Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preſerve my faith? *Smith.*
The reader knows not how to tranſport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of ſome *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick, p.* iv. *c.* 2.
3. CLEW *of the ſail of a Ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and ſheets are faſtened. *Harris.*

To CLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a ſea-term.]
To Clew the Sails, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope faſtened to the clew of a ſail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dut. *cliqueter*, French.] To make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe.
The ſolemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour ſhe dy'd;
And ſhrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

CLI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman, who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers.

CLI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLIENT. *n. ſ.* [*client*, Latin.]
1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence.
There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counſel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe.
I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

CLI'ENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client.*] Supplied with clients.
This due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *clienred* petivoguers, do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CLIENTE'LE. *n. ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word ſcarcely uſed.
There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Benj. Johnſon's Catiline.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *n ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client.
Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryd. Virg. Dedication.*

CLIFF. *n. ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clip, chop, Saxon.]
1. A ſteep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy.

The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 886.
Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn.*
Where-ever 'tis ſo found ſcattered upon the ſhores, there is it as conſtantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodw.*
2. The name of a character in muſick. Properly CLEF.

CLIFT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF, now diſuſed.
Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*

CLIMA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [κλιμακτηρ.] A certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end in a critical and dangerous time.
Elder times, ſettling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CLIMACTE'RICK. } *adj.* [from *climacter.*] Containing a cer-
CLIMACTE'RICAL. } tain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.
Certain obſervable years are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome conſiderable change in the body; as the ſeventh year; the twenty-firſt, made up of three times ſeven; the forty-ninth, made up of ſeven times ſeven; the ſixty-third, being nine times ſeven; and the eighty-firſt, which is nine times nine: which two laſt are called the grand *climacterick*s. *Shakeſ.*
The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.
Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment and comprehenſion. *Dryden.*
My mother is ſomething better, tho', at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *n. ſ.* [κλιμα.]
1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.
2. In the common and popular ſenſe, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.
Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden's Ovid.*
On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*
This talent of moving the paſſions cannot be of any great uſe in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakeſpeare.*
The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLI'MATURE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with climate, and not in uſe.
Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MAX. *n. ſ.* [κλιμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually; as Cicero ſays to Catiline, Thou do'ſt nothing, moveſt nothing, thinkeſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.
Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the concluſion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the beſt. *Dryden's Two Dedication.*
Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, 'till the laſt,
Surpaſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed.* It is pronounced like *clime.* [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakeſp.*
Things, at the worſt, will ceaſe; or elſe *climb* upward
To what they were before. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. 1*Sam.*
Thou, ſun! of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou *climb'ſt*,
And when high noon haſt gain'd, and when thou fall'ſt.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. *l.* 174.
No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roſcommon.*
Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*
What controuling cauſe
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aſpiring mountain's height. *Blackm.*

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend.
When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakeſp.*
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in ſpight of me the owner? *Shakeſp.*
Thy arms purſue
Paths of renown, and *climb* aſcents of fame. *Prior.*
Forlorn he muſt, and perſecuted fly;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

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